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TWO CENTS.

THREE MORE DEATHS

Gov. Woodfin's Report on Yellow Fever at Hampton.

THIRTY CASES UNDER TREATMENT

Disease Not Likely to Spread Beyond the Home.

PRECAUTIONS BEING TAKEN

NORFOLK, Va., July 31.-A message from Governor Woodfin of the Soldiers' Home at Hampton says that there have been three deaths from yellow fever since yesterday and thirty cases are now under treatment. Expert surgeons and immune nurses are being installed, and rigid quarantine regulations enforced. He does not think the disease will spread beyond the home. The most plausible theory of the introduction of the disease is that the germs were imported on transports that brought sick soldiers from Santiago.

There are no cases here, at Old Point or Newport News. Every precaution has been taken by the government and local health authorities, and very little uneasiness is

Appeared a Week Ago.

The first news that there was yellow fever at the home was sent out yesterday. The disease first appeared in the home nearly a week ago, but the physicians were in doubt and did not decide until vesterday that it was genuine yellow fever.

As soon as it was definitely determined that the dreaded scourge was raging in the Institution steps were taken to protect the public. The cars were prevented from running within half a mile of the reservation. It is feared, however, that much risk has already been taken, as there were two or three excursions from the interior yesterday which spent Sunday on the beach and

The health authorities have taken steps to the health authorities have taken steps to battle with the scourge, and it is believed that they will be able to handle it success-fully. There were seven deaths Saturday and three Sunday, but it is said that all of these were not from yellow fever.

More than 4,000 veterans of the civil war

are sheltered in this home. When this facis considered, the seriousness of the situa-tion may readily be seen. Surgeon General Wyman's Action.

Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service had a conference with Secretary Alger at 12 o'clock today concerning the yellow fever situation at Hampton. The Secretary of War is ex-officio president of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home and as a consequence his orders concerning the home would govern it. At present the home is under the direction of the gov-ernor of the home and Surgeon Vickery. Gen. Wyman has sent to Hampton Surgeon White, a very experienced yellow fever physician, who will take control of every thing under the marine hospital service. Secretary Alger assured Dr. Wyman today that the War Department would assist in every manner possible to control the crievery manner possible to control the epi-demic, and that as ex-office president of the Soldiers' Home he would issue such or-

of the inmates of the home away and place them in different quarters. This will be de termined when Dr. White reaches Hampton and makes his report.

The marine hospital officials are astounded at the presence of yellow fever in that locality. The last epidemic of the disease occurred at Norfolk in 1855, having been brought into port on the steamer B n Franklin on June 7 of that year, and in the epidemic which followed there were 1,807

deaths. The steamer from Old Point ar-riving here this morning was crowded with A Hospital Turned Over.

Secretary Alger has directed the Josiah Simpson Hospital at Fort Monroe to be turned over to the marine hospital service if it is wanted by Surgeon General Wyman. This hospital contains one thousand beds, and was fitted up for the troops stationed at Newport News last summer. Only a small portion of it has ever been us The Secretary told Surgeon General Wy-man to call on the War Department for anything that it had, or was wanted, and it would be furnished at once, without re-gard to regulations or rules. The Secre-tary said that Surgeon General Wyman should be assisted in every way in dealing

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES.

Health Officer Woodward to Keep the Disease From This City.

This morning between 4 and 5 o'clock representative of Health Officer Woodward called at the detective office and conferred with Sergeant Carter. He had with him a copy of a message that had been received om Surgeon General Wyman, in which the latter said he had received information yesterday afternoon that the presence of yellow fever in the Soldiers' Home at Hampton had been announced. Several deaths had already occurred, and that there were possibly forty or fifty cases of the disease there. He suggested that refugees from the piague-stricken place might come here on the boat arriving this morning. He advised that policemen should be sent to meet the boat and spot all soldiers and others who might come from Hampton and keep them under observation. Sergt. Carter communicated with the fourth precinct station and had Policeman Schraeder go to the wharf of the Wash ington and Norfolk Steamboat Company. The officer carried out his instructions, but to find any passengers on the boat

Steamboat Company Will Co-Operate. At the offices of the steamboat company this morning General Manager Callahan stated that he apprehended no danger to the people of Old Point or Norfolk. The establishment of a quarantine down there, he said, means that effective work will be done. He said he had not received any ermation this morning respecting the extent of the quarantine. He said he would obey all quarantine instructions and would do all in his power to prevent the spread of the disease. He said to a the spread of the disease, he said to a Star reporter that most of the solders at Hampton who come to this city come by way of Baltimore. The boats of the Wash-ington and Norfolk Company, he said, handle very few of them.

from Hampton.

Norfolk's Former Experience.

A former resident of Norfolk, in conver sation with a Star reporter this afternoon, said that the Norfolk officials would keep the yellow fever from that city if trouble and expense would do it. They had an ex perience with the disease in 1855-56, he said, and they will never forget it. During that epidemic there were many deaths, both in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The disease was brought there by a vessel from the West Indies, with a cargo of oranges. The vessel entered port in distress, said the former Virginian, and part of her cargo had decayed. When the decayed fruit had been thrown overboard the boat was pumped out. This, he thought, was what

Should the quarantine be extended to the cities and towns near Hampton, he con-tinued, a great amount of distress is bound to follow. Newport News, he said, is about as far from Hampton as the latter is from

Old Point. Should the quarantine reach Newport News and last any length of time, he said, it will mean that 6,000 men will be thrown out of employment, for no material

can be taken there.

In conclusion, The Star's informant said he thought the authorities would be able to cope with the disease and perhaps keep it within the walls of the Hampton Home. During the epidemic mentioned, he said, the authorities succeeded in confining the disaster. authorities succeeded in confining the disease to the cities of Norfolk and Ports-

No Occasion for Alarm Here. Dr. Wm. C. Woodward, the District

health officer, is of the opinion that, uness the conditions prevailing at the Hampton Soldiers' Home are much worse than reported in the newspapers, there is no occasion for alarm on the part of the people of the District. Dr. Woodward had a conference with Surgeon General Wyman of the marine hospital service this morn-ing, but was told by General Wyman that he had then little more information on the subject than was contained in the morning newspapers. Dr. Woodward was assured, however, that there is no doubt of the disase at Hampton being yellow fever, and hat it appears that the disease first developed there the latter part of last week. Whence it came, or how it was introduced into the Hampton home, General Wyman has not yet learned.

The action of the District health office authorities, said Dr. Woodward, will depend largely upon future developments at Hampton and in that vicinity. Meantime, however, all boats and trains arriving from the south will be examined, and every passenger's condition and history for the past several days will be investigated. Until the condition becomes such as to warrant it, no quarantine will be established against Hampton, but every person arriv-ing here from there will meantime be kept

under observation.

Of course, said Dr. Woodward, if a per-Of course, said Dr. Woodward, if a person should arrive as whose exposure to the disease there was no doubt, that person would either be denied the right to stop here or else be required to go to the detention camp. Until a quarantine is established, if it ever becomes necessary to take such a step, the presumption of non-exposure will lie in favor of people reaching the District from Hampton and from other places in that vicinity.

A strong military cordon has been estab-

A strong military cordon has been estab-lished around Hampton, so Dr. Woodward has been informed, and he has strong hopes that the disease will by such means and by the use of other precautionary measures be kept within the home or within the town at least. The District smallpox hospital, said Dr. Woodward, has been thoroughly clearsed and disinfected since the discharge of the last smallpox patient, several weeks ago, as has the smallpox detention camp, and should it become necessary to establish a yellow fever hospital and detention camp here, these places, Dr. Woodward believes, would be admirably suited for the purpose. The District, he stated, is also well supplied with funds for preventing the spread of contagious diseases, as out of the appro-priation of \$50,000 granted by Congress at its recent session, between \$20,000 and \$25,000 remains unexpended, and could, under the terms of the appropriation act, be used for fighting yellow fever.

Description of the Disease.

Yellow fever is described by the medical authorities as an acute, specific, infectious, contagious, paroxysmal, malignant fever, occurring mainly in sub-tropical regions, and characterized by three stages-the febrile, the remission and the collapse. The poison of the disease is destroyed by frost. The period of incubation is from one to fourteen days. The onset is sudden, the temperature high. There is a tendency to hemorrhage from the nose, mouth, kid-reys or stomach, and the skin and conneys or stomach, and the skin and cor junctivae acquire a yellow tint, or even deep olive or mahogany color. One attack of the disease protects against subsequent seizures, and negroes display a peculiar immunity to the disease

ders as are deemed necessary. Dr. Wyman Yellow fever does not develop in high altitudes, said Dr. Woodward, and rarely spreads in places of or above 1,000 feet above the sea level. The highest point in the District, Fort Reno reservoir, is about 400 feet above sea level, it is said. 'disease, said Dr. Woodward, is undoubte a germ disease, although to the majority of the medical profession that fact has not yet, perhaps, been definitely demon-strated. Persons of middle age are said be most generally attacked, and in over

1900 cases referred by one authority, fifty per cent were of persons between sixty and eighty years of age. "It is impossible, said Dr. Woodward, "to estimate the danger to the District from the presence of the disease in the Hampton home until we learn more of its extent there. While the means of railroad and ter transportation are much further advanced than years ago, when the disease was prevalent in Norfolk, thereby favoring the transmission of the disease from point to point, yet the sanitary conditions of the District have vastly improved since those days, thereby rendering it that much more easy to fight the disease and prevent its taking a foothold here. Then, again, we are very fortunately well provided with funds with which to prevent the introduc-tion of the disease here, and its spread should it enter the District. For these reasons I believe there is little cause for alarm

on the part of the people of the District.

"They can rest assured that we will do everything in our power and take every precaution to keep the disease out of the District, and to prevent its spread, should reach here. So far as I have been able learn, we have had but one case here and he contracted the disease in South America, it is very certain. Of course, the spread of the disease in Hampton will, as I ave said, proportionately increase the danger of its introduction into the District but I have every reason to believe that the United States and state authorities will oon stamp it out there."

An army officer who visited Old Point resterday said that three large excursions nded at Hampton during the day, nouring crowds of people through the grounds, to return to their homes in different nearby cities after exposing themselves probably infection from yellow fever.

MUST STAND EXAMINATION.

Secretary Gage's Advice to Collector Stone of Baltimore. Secretary Gage has written a letter to

Collector Stone at Baltimore, advising him to allow Mr. Dryden, the special deputy collector of customs, and Cashier Montell to stand the examination which the civil service commission has ordered them to report for. These two men were appointed to their positions sixteen months ago under an order issued by President McKinley in 1897, exempting a deputy collector and a eashier at each port from the civil service. Under the President's order the positions were exempt from the operations of the law, but the appointees were required to stand an examination to be held by the civil service commission. The examination is not competitive. Comment is made at the treasury on the fact that the commison is just now ordering an examination, the rule being that the examination shall be held prior to the appointment. Collector Stone, who was in Washington Saturday, was of the opinion that the order to report for an examination was ridiculous, inasmuch as the men had been in their positions sixteen months and had be-

come acceptable to him and his office. PORTO RICAN POSTS.

Director Elliott Arrives to Confer on Postal Matters.

W. H. Elliott, director of posts for Porto Rico, arrived in Washington this afternoon and reported at once at the Post Office Department. Mr. Elliott comes to Washington to confer regarding postal matters, and submit a report of the operations of the postal service of the island. After transacting his business with the department he will go to New Castle, Ind., where he will complete arrangements for moving his family to Porto Rico. He expects to be in this country about five weeks.

Gen. Corbin's Theory of Its Origin at authorities in a Florida port, and after some parleying, without avail, he settled the question by getting under steam and Hampton.

CONFERENCE WITH GEN. STERNBERG

That Officer to Co-operate With Marine Hospital Service.

DR. VAN REYPEN'S VIEWS

Adjt. Gen. Corbin and Maj. Johnston, assistant adjutant general, were at Fort Monroe yesterday, and were present when Surgeon Pettus of the marine hospital service made his report to Lieut, Col. De Witt, regarding the outbreak of yellow fever at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va. Gen. Corbin says that from all accounts, there is no doubt of the serious condition which exists, and that there is no telling how far the infection may have reached. He describes the situation, saying that there is a trolley line running along the beach for a distance of more than six miles. Excursion parties have been coming to Old Point and adjacent places, and have taken the trolley to Newport News, and to the Soldiers' Home. Many of these excursionists have mingled with the soldiers, but no one knows whether with those stricken with fever or

How It Was Brought to the Home. Gen. Corbin says that one theory of the way in which the fever was brought to the home is that one of the old soldiers recently visited Santiago and was with a friend there. He returned some time ago, and was treated for what the physicians thought to be dengue, a disease causing suffering, but not death. It seems it was not until the inmates of the home began to die that the disease was discovered to be yellow fever. There is not the least ques-tion about the character of the disease, physicians who were present at the post mortem of some of the victims saying that the yellow fever germs were surely pres-

According to advices received at the War Department today, there have been a total of forty cases, six of them fatal. The Soldiers' Home has no connection with the War Department in any way. It is under a board of managers, created by Congress, which manages all the soldiers' homes throughout the country. The men admitted are soldiers of the war of the rebellion. The home is no part of the Sci bellion. The home is no part of the Sol-diers' Home in Washington, which is for regular army soldiers.

Officers of the War Department are very much interested in the matter on account of the military post that is within six miles of the home, and because the infection may have spread among the soldiers.

Conference With Gen. Sternberg. Adjutant General Corbin and Surgeon General Sternberg had a conference early oday, and it was determined to hold everything in readiness to take care of yellow fever should it appear among the troops They also discussed the matter of renderng such aid to the marine hospital ser-

vice as might be possible or within the power of the army. Surgeon Pettus, through Gen. Corbin, has requested Surgeon General Sternberg to end him such expert immune yellow fever surgeons as he can find. Gen. Corbin says that the reports of the pidemic caused the hotels at Old Point to come empty of guests very speedily. The poats returning from there last night were

General Sternberg said that his only offiial information concerning the outbreak was contained in a telegram from Dr. De Witt, who is the army post surgeon at Fort This dispatch was received today, and was as follows "FORT MONROE, Va., July 31.

"Surgeon General, U. S. Army, Washington D. C.: "At 4 o'clock p.m. yesterday Surgeon Pettus, U. S. marine hospital service, quarantine officer, officially stated that yellow fever was at National Soldiers' Home, Hampton; thirty-four cases, with six deaths, nanding officer took immediate measures for quarantine. Surgeon Pettus states surgeon general marine hospital service was notified yesterday afternoon.

(Signed) "DE WITT, Surgeon," To Send an Expert.

Speaking of the situation, General Stern-

erg said today: "The matter of dealing with the epidemic will be entirely in the hands of the marine hospital service, but of course we shall cooperate in any way possible. We all, of course, desire to do that which is best calto bring the outbreak to an end as speedily as possible. I shall ask to have a yellow fever expert sent to Fort Monroe the protection of the army interests The troops will, of course, be quar antined, and it will be decided later wh they will be removed. It is possible that hey may be required for guards, but as to

this nothing is yet determined."

Continuing, General Sternberg said he had
no theories to advance as to the origin of the outbreak. "I am sure." he said. t was introduced in some way, but how I to not know. It could not have been of spontaneous origin, and that is all I am prepared to say at this time." He also de-clined to discuss the probability or possi-bility of the disease extending up the river

loward Washington. General Sternberg has requested that Acting Assistant Surgeon Seaton Norman be detailed for service at Fortress Monroe. Dr. Norman was formerly surgeon of the 3d United States Volunteer Infantry, one of the regiments of yellow fever immunes raised for the West Indian campaign, and has had considerable experience with yellow fever epidemics at New Orleans and other places in the south. He is at present other places in the south. He is at present in Washington on leave of absence from Havana and will proceed to Fortress Monroe tonight, reporting to the commanding officer there for duty.

Surgeon General Van Reypen.

Surgeon General Van Reypen of the navy said that his only information concerning the yellow fever situation had been obtained from the newspapers, and he did not feel disposed to discuss the outlook. He, like Dr. Sternberg, was convinced that the epidemic was the result of some tangible cause, but in the absence of more detailed information he would offer no theories as to what that cause might be. Asked if he did not think it might be due to the presence of the old Spanish ship, Reina Mercedes, at the Norfolk navy yard, he replied emphatically in the negative.

"Impossible," he said, "quite out of the question. The Mercedes has been lying there for some time and the vessel has

been in no wise dismantled. could not have proceeded from Dr. Van Reypen also said that he did not believe it would be necessary to suspend operations at the Norfolk navy yard. The yard would, of course, be quarantined yard would, of course, be quarantined, and he thought this course would be sufficient to protect it against infection.

has been lying

Monitors to Be Moved.

The ironclad monitors Terror and Puritan are the only naval vessels stationed at the Norfolk navy yard, and while no official declaration is made as to the department's policy with reference to them, it is quite generally understood that they will be removed in case their crews should ap-pear to be endangered by the situation. It is quite well understood that in such emergencies the Navy Department pays little heed to the quarantine regulations, and

THE YELLOW FEVER would not hesitate to send the ships out, bound for a northern port, notwithstanding local quarantine restrictions. The fact is recalled that two years ago Commander Bradford had a clash with the local health

the question by getting under steam and going ahead.

The cruiser San Francisco is in course of reconstruction at the Norfolk yard, but unless the epidemic should spread to that city, work will not be stopped on her.

In connection with the fever outbreak the fact is recalled that the town of Hampton depends were shellow; wells for its reconstruction.

fact is recalled that the town of Hampton depends upon shallow wells for its water supply, but both Drs. Sternberg and Van Reypen agree that while this circumstance might be objectionable from a sanitary point of view, generally it could not be held responsible for any sudden outbreak of fever like that reported.

Garrison to Be Removed. The War Department has ordered the immediate removal of the garrison now at Fort Monroe. The following dispatch was

sent today: Commanding General, Department of the East, Governor's Island, New York: The presence of yellow fever having been officially reported at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., the Secretary of War directs that you give orders for the immediate movement of the garrison at Fort Monroe to some place of safety somewhere on the rorthern coast to be selected by you. Two commissioned officers and not less than twenty men will be left in charge of the post. If there are immunes in the com-mand they will be given preference. Ac-

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General. Recognition of Grave Danger. The order issued today for the removal of the garrison of United States troops now at Fort Monroe to a northern post was accepted generally as an official recognition of the grave danger of a yellow fever epi-

knowledge receipt and report action taken.

demic in tidewater Virginia. Officers having friends stationed at Fort Monroe were very glad, of course, that the War Department acted so promptly in the emergency, and commended the department's action as a timely move for the benefit of the enlisted men.

The troops at Fort Monroe consist of Bat-teries G, N and O of the 4th Artillery, and the headquarters of that regiment, all un-der the command of Col. F. L. Guenther. Surgeons Hurried to Hampton.

The marine hospital service today hurried a number of surgeons to Hampton and vicinity. The official report from there this morning was thirty-five cases, four deaths and one dying.

Dr. Wasdin of the marine hospital service is already at Hampton, and is detailed as the expert at the home. Dr. J. H. White left Washington this morning and will be on duty outside. Drs. C. P. Wertenberker, Frank Donaldson, Farquhar, Pettus and McClintic will be distributed through Portsmouth. Phoebus. Berkley and other nearby points as occasion requires. Surgeon General Wyman has not yet decided whether he will go to Hampton, but will do so if there

is any need of his services.

The officers of the marine hospital service refuse to speculate on the genesis of the epidemic, but it is generally believed to have originated in some of the shore dives in Phoebus, and cases are locked for there. Arrangements are already made to throw quarantine lines around any place where the disease shows itself cutside the home.

ARBITRATION TREATY.

Sixteen of the Powers Represented Sign the Protocol.

Secretary Hay has received a cablegram from Ambassador White, president of the American delegation to The Hague peace conference, stating that sixteen of the powers represented at the conference have igned the protocol of the arbitration and mediation treaties. Included in the list are France, England and Russia. Details as to the extent of the work accomplished are wanting, and it is not even known here what reservation was made by the United states delegates in signing the arbitration treaty. It is conjectured that provision has tween two powers having issues to settle for a rehearing in case of newly discovered vidence or the disclosure of facts warrant-

The treaty will not become effective so far as the United States is concerned at least, until it has been ratified by the Senate, so that its provisions could not be availed of at this time to settle the boundary dispute between the United States and Canada. Even after the treaty is ratified it is said, arbitration of this question could not be invoked save with the full consent of both parties.

TO TAKE CHARGE TOMORROW.

Secretary Root Will Assume Control of the War Department.

Secretary Root has notified Secretary Alger that he will be in Washington and ready to assume control of the War Department at 11 o'clock tomorrow. Gen. Alger will leave at 11:45 for Michigan. He will introduce the heads of bureaus to his ger has been in consultation with Assistant Secretary Melklejohn much of the time regarding business of the department.

The oath of office as Secretary of War will be administered to Mr. Elihu Root at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning at the War Department. By request, Justice Charles C. Cole of the Supreme Court of the Dis-trict of Columbia will come to this city from Smithville, Md., where he is spending part of his vacation, for the purpose of administering the oath.

WILL MAKE NO REPLY.

Secretary Gage Will Not Notice the Reform League's Letter.

Secretary Gage said today he did not proose making any reply to the last letter of the Civil Service Reform League. He realized the utter futility, he said, of carrying on a controversy where the league's answers failed to be responsive to his statements. The Secretary said that nothing contained in the last letter of the leaguwas sufficient in his judgment to require any change in his published statements.

COUNT VINCI CALLS.

Discrepancy Likely Between His Investigation and the Reports.

Count Vinci, the Italian charge, called at the State Department this morning to talk with Secretary Hay respecting the killing of the Italians at Wicksburg, La., recently. He has been in receipt of advices from the consul general at New Orleans containing an account of the investigations made by his agent into this affair, and there is reabelieve that some discrepancy will appear between that account and the ports made by the Louisiana authorities.

Secretary Long's Departure. Secretary Long and Mrs. Long left Wash-

ington this morning for Hingham, Mass. They will later visit the Secretary's farm at Buckfield, Oxford county, Me. Assistant Secretary Allen, who has just returned from an inspection of the northern navy yards, will act as Secretary of the Navy during the month of August.

Personal Mention. Rev. J. W. Duffey, pastor of Mount Vernon Place M. E. Church South, expects to start tomorrow for a European trip cov-

and Great Britain and Great Britain.

Prof. J. J. Georges has returned from a sea trip to Fort Monroe, Boston, Atlantic City and other eastern cities.

Claude B. Christman, late of the 22d Kansas, has enlisted in the 27th Infantry, under Capt. Graham, and will leave for the Philippines soon.

MRS. KATE SPRAGUE

The Daughter of Ex-Secretary Chase Passes Away.

DIED AT EDGEWOOD TODAY

Her Brilliant Career as a Leader of Society.

WIFE OF GOVERNOR SPRAGUE

Mrs. Kate Chase Sprague died at ten minutes past 3 o'clock this morning at her historical homestead, Edgewood, just beyond Eckington, this city. Death was due to a complication of liver and kidney troubles. The end was calm and peaceful. With the dying woman during her last hours, in addition to the physicians, were her three daughters, Miss Kittie Sprague, who resided at Edgewood; Miss Portia Sprague of Narragansett Pier and

Mrs. Donaldson of Brooklyn, N. Y. The deceased was fifty-nine years of age. She had been feeling badly for the past three months, but did not call in a physician until ten days ago, when she sent for Dr. C. A. Davis. To him Mrs. Sprague first made known that she had not been in good health for some time past. From her symptoms Dr. Davis at once realized that the condition of his patient was decidedly serious. She gradually grew worse, and the attending physician summoned Dr. W. F. Corey in consultation. Even the com-bined efforts of the physicians, it was found, could not cope successfully with the complaint, and yesterday uraemic convulsions developed. Mrs. Sprague rallied from the attack, however, and the anxious ones at the bedside felt somewhat encouraged. Things took a change for the worse, though, and, as stated, death came early this morning.

On the advice of the physicians Miss.

On the advice of the physicians, Miss Portia Sprague and Mrs. Donaldson Friday last were advised by telegraph of the dangerous condition of their mother and directed to go to her at once, which they did, arriving in time to have a farewell word with her before her demise. word with her before her demise

The Funeral Services.

Up to a late hour this afternoon no ar rangements for the funeral had been made. The remains are being prepared for burial by Undertaker Speare, but nothing definite can be determined by the family until tomorrow. Ultimately, it is stated, the body will be taken to Columbus, Ohio, to be placed beside that of Mrs. Sprague's father, interred there. The present indecision is due to the impossibility of saying until certain inquiries are made whether the remains shall be removed to Ohio now or be

placed in a vault here temporarily. Brilliant Career.

No name could possibly be spoken in this city among the older residents that would evoke the flood of reminiscence always accorded the mention of Kate Chase. It revived ante-belium social and political history and has helped to adorn many a tale as well as pointing their moral. No woman as young ever held here the prominent and controlling position as leader which came to her as mistress of her father's household, nor has the most critical observer failed in according to her a brilliancy all her own and a queenship under the state of the stat disputed. When her father became the governor of Ohlo he was a widower, and Kate Chase, his eldest daughter, became the presiding mistress of the gubernatoria mansion, as she was the confidant of all the hopes and fears of that loved parent's heart. The greatest trust and confidence existed between them, and the charm and grace of her manner was of inestimable

dvantage to this distinguished man. Her devotion to him in life was only measured by her veneration for his memory, which, all else being forgotten, illumined the life which has closed today. When thus brought so prominently before the world, Kate Chase was only sixteen years of age, and but a few years older, when her father, taking the treasury portfolio under President Lincoln, again need-ed her help as mistress of his Washington home. At this time began the triumphal social career with which her name was as sociated for so long. Her father built the residence still standing at 6th and E streets, notable in those days for its spaciousness and the elegance of its furnishings and where so many of the streets. ings, and where so many of the events which helped to make the history of that period took place.

Held a Court. Here Kate Chase held a court of her own and her reputation spread far and wide as the most brilliant woman of her day. The popular verdict declared her at the same time to be among the most beautiful, but while opinion may have differed on that point, there were few dissenters from the generally held belief that none outshone her in grace of manner, nor the ability to attract and to hold all her admirers. She nad rare personal magnetism, a faculty of drawing out the best traits in others, and while shining herself pre-eminently, she was able to keep about her the most prominent leaders in politics, in society or in fashionable life. She had great success in rashonable file. She had great success in arranging entertainments, and while the hospitality of her day was on a much more simple scale than that which obtains now, hers was marked by an originality which gave it piquancy and flavor. Flattered by everyone and loved by many-Kate Chase's drawing room reflected in many varying moods, the latent excitement then stirri hundreds of households in the early days

Her Marriage.

The next chapter in the history of this notable woman was her marriage to the then young and handsome governor of Rhode Island, William H. Sprague. It was in this city they met, and here also they were married. The wedding march, especially written for the occasion, was rendered by the Marine Band. The ceremony and reception were accompanied by such magnificent details as had never before been witnessed here. The social triumphs achieved by the young girl were increased by her dignity as a matron. When Govornor Sprague became the senator from his state, the wealth and elegance of home here, with their former prominence, aided by the intellect and beauty of his began a new career, and seeming ly full of promise.

This was, however, but comparatively of short duration, and Washingtonians of this generation have found in the name Kate Chase Sprague only a memory of a by-gone fame and of a career of which many years of sadness followed a few years of youthful excitement and pleasure Governor and Mrs. Sprague were divorced many years ago. Mrs. Sprague as sumed her maiden name, and was since known as Mrs. Kate Chase.

The Old Homestead. The beautiful old homestead, designated Edgewood, was left to Mrs. Sprague by her

father, and was a valuable piece of property. When Eckington was subdivided the plan called for an extension of 4th street ering six weeks or more and taking in northeast, so that the street ran directly Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, France through the Edgewood grounds. That por-tion west of 4th street was sold, a good price being realized. Shortly thereafter, however, a mortgage was placed on the remaining property for a large sum. Additional funds were berrowed from time to time, till the indebtedness amounted to \$48,000. This state of affairs, so her friends believe, was brought about by believe, was brought about by Mrs. duties.

Sprague's lack of knowledge of financial matters.

A number of friends of Mrs. Sprague's father, principally those residing in New York, became interested in the matter and took steps to aid the daughter of their old friend. They raised the mortgage of \$48,000 and arranged to allow Mrs. Sprague \$3,000 a year for a certain period. At the end of that time, according to the plan, the property was to be sold if "good times" had returned, and after deducting the amount of the mortgage and the money advanced to Mrs. Sprague as an annual allowance, the remainder realized was to be turned over to her. Several months ago a sale of the property was had. It was conducted by New York parties and the announcement made of an intention to subdivide it into building lots. Since that time Mrs. Sprague continued to reside at Edgewood.

GEN. MILES' POSITION.

No Possibility of an Issue With the New Secretary.

Friends of Gen. Miles are responsible for the statement that there is not the least possibility of his making any issue with the incoming Secretary, Mr. Root, over the functions of his office. They make this statement feeling that there would be no occasion for any action of that kind on the part of Gen. Miles in order to secure the assignment to his care of such matters of business connected with it, the purely military branch of the War Department, as should properly be reposed in the major general commanding the army.

Formally, army headquarters has contin-uously exercised most of these functions, even during the period of strained relations between the Secretary of War and the major general commanding. The regulations, which have all the force of law, and, in cases, the law itself, require the signature of the commanding general of the army to nearly all important orders relating to the troops themselves and to personnel. It is troops themselves and to personnel. It is true that this signature has often been a perfunctory task, the details of the order having been arranged outside of the order of Gen. Miles and the papers having been brought to him for signature rather as a matter of form.

matter of form.

But whatever reason there may have been for this state of affairs during the war, other conditions have gradually come into play, and, with a notable strengthening of the relations between the White House and army headquarters, it is believed the time is now ripe for a complete removal of what is now ripe for a complete removal of what-ever misunderstanding there may have ex-isted and for the return to army headquar-ters of all of the important functions with which it was formerly clothed, including not only all subjects relating to the move-ments of the troops, but matters of campaign as well. Indeed, it is intimated that Gen. Miles has recently given advice upon technical military matters and that this advice has been very gratefully received. The retirement of Secretary Alger may also have the effect to make easier the restoration of the old state of affairs, for it is to be presumed that the incoming Secretary will assume office without any bias or feeling in this matter.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES. A Deficit for This Month of About \$8,500,000.

The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures, to be issued by the Treasury Department this afternoon, will show a deficit for the month of about \$8,500,000, somewhat more than expected at the beginning of the month. It is confidently expected, however, that there will not be another month in the year with such a deficit, and it is doubtful if more than one or two other months will show a deficit at all. | which had been planned for this afternoon The other months will show surpluses. It | will have to be postponed probably because is thought that the deficit of this month of the very cold weather. Mrs. McKinley will be wiped out in a few months With few exceptions, there is always a deficit at the beginning of a fiscal year. The various departments draw heavily under the new appropriations, and during the first month secure sufficient money to run for a good

The total receipts for the month have been \$48,054,259, from the following sources: Internal revenue, \$28,322,574.70; customs, \$16,971,454.21; miscellaneous, \$2. Archbishop's Decision Regarding 760,229.14. The expenditures were \$56,573,-000. Internal revenue shows an increase of about \$2,000,000 over the same month a year ago, and customs an increase of abou

For the month of July, 1898, the total receipts were \$43,847,108. The expenditures the same month were \$74,263,475, a deficit for the month of about \$30,200,000. This was due to the war then in progress be tween Spain and this country. During that month the War Department expendi-tures were nearly \$35,000,000, while they reach about \$19,300,000 for the month nov ending. This is considerably above the average. The expenditures on account of the War Department will also be heavy the coming month, owing to the arrival oldiers from the Philippines and the sending out of others. The soldiers who arrive from Manila will have to be and the travel pay they will receive will be large, necessitating the payment of millions in this item alone

THE INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

Progress of the Work of the Different

Subcommissions. Members of the industrial commission are now in different parts of the country, several subcommissions having continued the work of investigation in their special branches since the commission discontinued its work in June. The subcommission on agriculture is now in the west, and on August 8 will continue hearings at the Great Northern Hotel. Former Lieut. Gov. Harris, Senator Kyle and Mr. Conger will

be present at these meetings.

The subcommission on manufactures up to last Wednesday, when its hearings were closed in New York, had heard thirty-four witnesses.

The subcommission on mining, which

left here July 12, has been in Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Utah, and on August 5 will again be in Denver, Colo. The commission will reassemble in this city September 5 and will hold business sessions for two or three days, after which hearings on the subject of trusts will be resumed and two or three weeks will be voted to that work. Mr. Boyle of the City Derrick, which is regarded as the organ of the Standard Oil Company, will be the first witness, and it is expected he will give a history of that company and many facts bearing on the trusts of the

TO JOIN THE PRESIDENT.

Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith Left This Morning. Postmaster General and Mrs. Smith left this morning at 10 o'clock to join the presi-

dential party at Lake Champlain. Gen. Smith will be absent until the middle of August. During his absence First Assistant Postmaster General Perry S. Heath will be acting postmaster general. and Milwaukee Sentinel.

Progress of Enlistments. The enlistments Saturday for the Philippine regiments were 475, making a total of

7,567. Col. Pettit's regiment, the 31st, has

1,309, just one short of the full quota. The next is Col. Bell's, the 27th, with 1,176, and Col. Gardiner's, the 30th, with 1.056. Government Receipts. National bank notes received today for redemption, \$198,785. Government receipts

from internal revenue, \$1,617,097; customs

Secretary Hay's Vacation.

Secretary Hay left Washington this afteroon for his summer home at Lake Sunapec, N. H. The Secretary is in need of per-fect rest, and has consequently arranged to free himself completely from all official

TWO PUT TO DEATH

THE STAR BY MAIL.

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period can have The Star mailed to them to any address in the United

States or Canada, by ordering it at

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Terms: 13 cents per week; 25 cents for two weeks, or 50 cents per month. Invariably in advance. Subscribers changing their address from one Post-office to another should give the last address as well as the

Lewis Pullerson and Michael McDonald Executed at Sing Sing.

KILLED IN THE ELECTRIC CHAIR

Both of the Men Had Been Convicted of Murder.

ONE HAD KILLED A WOMAN

NEW YORK, July 31.-Lewis Pullerson and Michael McDonald were put to death by electricity in Sing Sing prison today. Pullerson, who was a colored man, was taken to the electric chair at 8:21 a.m., and a current 1.720 volts strong was turned on at 8:22. After fifty-five seconds he was declared to be dead by the attending physi-

McDonald was put to death at 8:42 a.m., a current of 1,710 volts being turned on at that time and continued for sixty-live sec-

Killed His Common-Law Wife, Lewis Pullerson, a negro porter, twenty-

nine years old, on March 11, 1898, killed his common-law wife, Kite Smith, a white woman, in their apartments in New York by strangulation. After repeatedly warn ing her against receiving the attentions of other men he saw her with a white man and accused her of Intimacy with him. After the murder Pullerson told the Janitor of the building that he had killed hate and was going to give himself up. He said that as the woman had been untrue he thought he had a perfect right to kill her. Instead of giving himself up he fled, but he was found by the police on the following day. He was indicted on March 2), convicted on June 27, 1828, and sentenced to die on August 15, 1838. Stays were secured from the courts which delayed the execution of the sentence for nearly a year.

McDonald's Crime.

Michael McDonald, a beef carrier, employed in the Eastman Company's slaughter house in New York, on May 4, 1898, shot and killed Stephen Titus, the head timekeeper at Eastman's. McDonald, after spending his salary in drink, had returned to the slaughter house and demanded several dollars which he claimed were due him for overtime. Titus told him to have the subtimekeeper "O. K." his till. Mc-Donald's demands that the money be paid at once being refused, he fired five shots at Titus. McDonald ran away, but was caught before he could leave the building. Titus died the same day. McDonald was indicted May 20, 1898, and convicted on July 1, 1898. He was sen-tenced to be electrocuted on August 22, 1898, but numerous stays were secured. eral dollars which he claimed were due

WEATHER TOO COLD TO DRIVE, President and Mrs. McKinley Enjoy-

ing the Cool Breezes. PLATTSBURG, N. Y., July 31.-The President took his customary morning walk today in company with Dr. Rixey. The drive morning, Dr. Rixey said, was very satisfac-

Vice President Hobart is expected in few days. All the officers of the 26th Volunteer Pegi-

ment will call upon the President in a body on Wednesday, August 2. AGAINST ENGLISH CHURCH LAW.

Question of Incense and Lights. LONDON, July 31.-The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Frederick Temple, D.D., rendered a decision today in the ritual cases which he and the Archbishop of York, the Most Rev. William Dalrymple Maclagan, D.D., heard in May. The archbishops declare that while far from saying the use of incense and the carrying of lights in procession are unsuitable or un-desirable accompaniments of divine worship, they are obliged, in accordance with the prayer book, to come to the conclusion that the adjuncts are neither enjoined nor permitted by the law of the Church of England. Therefore, the archbishops add, though they may be used to sweeten a church or for purely lighting purpos they urge all the ciergy, for the sake peace of the church, to discontinue their

HUNTINGTON ON EDUCATION.

He Thinks Boys Spend Too Much Time at School. CHICAGO, July 31 .- A special to the

use as part of the services.

Chronicle from Greenville, Tenn., says: Collis P. Huntington has written a letter to Judge V. W. Grubbs, chairman of the state committee of the industrial commission, explaining his recent speech at San Francisco, wherein he said that the youth of the country were being overeducated. Mr. Huntington says that education is not harmful in itself, but the generality of young men spend too many of perhaps the most valuable years of their life in the

school room. The mass of boys, he declares, by carrying their education beyond the point re-quired to enable them to cope with the practical details of business, gain a posiyoung men are crowding into poorly paid places where they do not have to soil their hands or do manual labor, and good chances for promotion go begging in many cases. This condition of things, he says, is cuous, and must be explained before

CHESTER ALLEN WILCOX DEAD.

this country can be called successful

He Was Postmaster at Quincy and a Prominent Journalist. QUINCY, Ill., July 31.-Chester Allen Wilcox, postmaster of Quincy, and one of the most prominent Masons in the west died vesterday of Bright's disease, aged fifty-two. He was appointed postmaster by Harrison in 1889 and again by McKinley 1897. He was for twenty years one of the proprietors of the Quincy Whig and most of the time was its manager. He had also connected with the Buffalo Express

ENGINE STRUCK BAGGAGE PILE. Peculiar and Probably Patal Acele

dent at Benton Harbor. BENTON HARBOR, Mich., July 31 .- A pile of baggage carelessly placed on the railway platform at Woodward Ecsert, Paw Paw lake, today, was struck by a passenger train and violently thrown 200 waiting passengers, several of whom were knocked down and quite severely in

Miss Clara Hanley of 262 Lincoln avenue, Chicago, is thought to be fatally injured. She was taken to St. Joseph.

If You Miss The Star.

Subscribers who experience any difficulty in receiving The Star, caused by the carrier not ringing the door bell, will please report such failure or non-delivery to the office